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By JAMES PEIRCE,
One of Them.

The Third Edition.



LONDON:

Printed for JOHN CLARK, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry near Cheapside.

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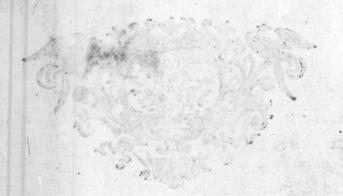
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R. Joseph Hallet and I being well known in Exon, there is no need to fay any thing of our character; nor is it intended in this

paper to give a large account of the

difference and dispute which has been among the Differences of late; such a one may be expected in some time. All that is now design'd is to acquaint the people, and the world, with the last part of the procedure in ejecting us, and to appeal to the consciences of all, whether we have been justly dealt with.

MR. Hallet has been fettled among them above these 20 years; and I was above 5 years ago chosen by the three congregations, nemine contradicente; whose choice was seconded by the desire of the whole assembly that meets here; and I was brought from a most loving people, who made me a handsom allowance.

Our Labours were well accepted, until there arose a controversy about the explication of the doctrine of the Trinity; in raising which we had not either of us the least Hand. We both endeavour'd to still it when it was begun and made a Noise, but were

not able to do it. There is no formal charge brought against either of us as to our morals, nor any fault found with us, but with relation to this one point.

THE Gentlemen who used to manage the temporal affairs of the congregations, were pleased, some time ago, to fend for feven ministers in the country, and desire their advice. These were the reverend persons following. Mess. Ball of Honiton, Horsbam of Topfbam, Hall and Moore of Tiverton, Walrond of Ottery, Eveleigh of Crediton and Manston of Lymson. None of the ejected minister's side were advised with, or knew any thing of their being fent for, 'till they came, being Men pick'd out as fit for the purpose. Had an equal number been chosen on both fides, fome good might have been expected. But these ministers, who were really parties in the controversy, pursued no designs of peace. The paper of advice which they drew up, was not drawn

drawn up after a hearing of us, nor was it communicated by them to us, but accidentally fell into our hands while they were scattering it about the country in a circular letter. Nay, tho' I insisted upon it to three of them, that they should give no advice relating to me, without first hearing what I had to say; yet did they never give us a hearing.

We thought they had no more right to draw up Tests for us, than we had for them; and leave it to God and the world to judge, whether they have acted a christian and brotherly part in what they have done against us.

Wednesday, March the 4th, they came hither the second time; and the next day the four ministers were desired to meet the Gentlemen; which accordingly they did. Then the paper the seven had drawn up and subscribed, was read to us, which shall hereaster be published at large. It consisted of three articles, the second of which was what

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we were urged with, and was this. That the denying the true and proper Divinity of the Son of God, viz. that he is one God with the Father, is an error of that nature [that is, an error that is a fufficient foundation for the people to withdraw from the communion of their ministers holding it] contrary to the doctrine of the holy scriptures, and the common

faith of the reformed churches.

THEN was it put to us, whether we own'd that the Son of God was one God with the Father? I urg'd them not to be hafty, telling them, There were heads of advice under the confideration of the whole body of the London ministers, which were shortly expected, and might be a means of healing us. They answer'd, They had nothing to do with them; nor would they wait for them's those advices not being the advices of the Presbyterian Minifters; but the addition of the Anabap tists to one side made a majority : tho' I am fince inform'd they were divided, as well as the other denominations, ten on the one fide and nine on the other

I desir'd that we might have time to give our answer; but was told we must do it presently. Mr. H. told them, He heard there was in the Press a Book written by four eminent Ministers in London, and defired we might fee whether that, which was shortly expected, would fatisfy us. Nothing of this nature availeth. There was no attempt made to charge us with denying the true and proper Divinity of the Son of God, even in the true sense of the article; so that we had not fair dealing in that respect. For here was nothing laid to our charge, supported by witnesses: but an Inquisition was as truly set up, to rack our consciences, and search out the fecret fense of our minds, as ever there was any in Spain or Portugal. I challeng'd them thus, ' Gentlemen, Is there any fingle expression ' you can any of you charge me with using, either in praying or preaching, that has been disagreeable to the scriptures? ? No one offering to alledge any

any, I added 'Then, Gentlemen, I take you to record, that you have no 'fuch to accuse me of.' To which I was answered by one of them: Stop there! we don't say so. Then said I, 'I desire to know what it is, that I may clear my self.' All the answer to which was, That they did not come prepar'd for that. I can't but think this usage to have been disingenous. To deal thus with a man, is to wound his reputation, without giving him room to vindicate himself, let him be ever so innocent; which is the worst fort of calumniating.

I THEN told them, as to their article, I would own that Christ and the Father were one, because he said so. They ask'd, if I would own they were one God? I answer'd, If they would turn me to the text where 'twas said so, I would own it: But I had over and over declar'd, I would subscribe no religious tests at all that were not express'd in Scripture words: that if they made

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it a religious test, that three and two make five, I would refuse to subscribe it. And I gave this reason for my stifness; That I verily believed, that the worst mischief had been done to the Church of God by imposing unscriptural creeds or tests upon men; and that now God had ftirr'd up a noble spirit in men, in whom we little expected it, to plead against impositions; and therefore I could not in conscience tamely give up the liberty they were to bravely defending. They faid, Then they had my answer. Mr. Hallet then next refused in like manner to give his affent. Then Mr. John Lavington, who had as great a hand in kindling the flame as any man, roundly gave his affent. And Mr. Withers, in the last place, offer'd them this explication, in the words of Bp. Pearson, ' Tho' the Father and the Son are two diffinct persons, yet fince the Son is of and from the Father, as the fountain of the Deity, and intimately united with 6 him.

him, I conceive, in this sense he may be faid to be one God with the Father.' This would not be accepted; and fo they faid they were for withdrawing from us, but were for parting amicably. I told them, They knew I had feveral times declar'd, that in cafe they could heal the breach, and continue to hold communion with one another, I should be very glad to be laid aside, if that would be a means to make peace; and that I continued in the fame mind ftill. And I faid to them; 'Gentlemen, you fee I cannot do what you defire; Is there any thing L' I can do beside, that will be of service to the peace of the Church? But I had on answer. There were several of them that were much more modest than the rest, and would have been glad if counfels of peace had been followed. And when we were got up to go away, I faid to one who I faw was troubled; ' Sir, I put it to you; Do you believe that the Gentlemen who drew this paper,

Paper, did it with a design to heal? He would not say so; but answer'd, He believ'd they did it with a design for the glory of God. He desir'd us then not to depart, but let them withdraw and consult. We staid some time, and then one of them return'd, and brought us this civil answer, (tho' some of them declare they knew not of it) That if we had no more to say to the Gentlemen, they had no more to say to us. And so we parted.

The next day, which was Friday, three of the four proprietors of the meeting-house where Mr. H. and I used to preach, went, in their own and the fourth's name, and took up the keys of the House. They sent us no message, nor did we know their design. On Saturday morning, I sent to one of them, to know what they design'd, since I must study if I were to preach. His answer was, that I need not study, but might preach an old sermon: they took up the Keys to assert

affert their power, the house being theirs, and they would fecure it, it being most convenient for his family. It being moved, that the people ought to determine the matter; he faid, there might be a majority made perhaps by the small payers, and they were resolved upon having the place and minifters they liked, let the majority be ever fo much against them; for they were able themselves to maintain them. However, he faid, the proprietors would confult, and I should have an answer. Some hours afterwards, in the afternoon, I had an answer, That Mr. Hallet and I might preach at the little-meeting, and Mr. Withers, who had now offer'd them farther to subscribe the Nicene Creed, might preach at that near the Bow.

LET the world now judge. The house was built at the common charge; the Gentlemen were made proprietors only for form sake, the law making it necessary the property should be vested

fted in some persons; and the greater the confidence was that was placed in them, the more intolerable was their oppression when they beeray'd their truft. 'Tis plain the people delign'd the house for their own use in the worship of God, and that it should be at their disposal. This was virtually own'd by them, as often as they left the people to the choice of a minister. If they who were diffatisfy'd had withdrawn from us, and gone where they liked better; or if they had attempted to eject us by the votes of the people, we are too much friends to liberty to have troubled the world with fuch a publick complaint : But if these proprietors may rightfully shut the doors against whom the people chuse, or (which is all one) may make themfelves the absolute judges whom to admit, or whom to exclude, I can't fee why the people should ever more be concern'd in any choice at all? These Gentlemen have by this means the

the perpetual advowson of the living; and if the people will bear such an insule upon their liberty and just right; there's an end of one principle the Dissenters have always pretended to hold. I think it becomes them, as ever they will shew themselves friends to liberty, to protest against such unjust and oppressive methods. I shall always suspect a cause which the zealots can find in their hearts to support by such injustice.

On Monday the 9th was published a pamphlet, intituled, Arius detected and confuted, &c. 'Twas design'd to come out a little sooner; but 'twas time enough to shew the spirit of the man. 'Tis indeed a pamphlet written with as much weakness and bitterness as can be supposed. The whole design is to expose us to hatred and scorn; charging us with things we do not own, as that Christ is a creature, &c. considertly afferting we hold so, tho' we deny it; reviling us as Arians, tho' we disown the peculiar Opinions of Arius.

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I suppose some notice will be taken of it for the sake of the common people; as to men of sense, we know they cannot but despise it. As to ourselves, we have over and over declar'd, that we are intirely satisfy'd in all that the scripture afferts concerning Christ, and ready to subscribe to any words taken from thence; particularly we both of us testified, that we believe that text, Rom. ix. 5. Who is over all, God blessed for ever, belongs to him.

On Tuesday, upon an application made to the proprietors of the other meeting-houses, all of them that were in Town had a meeting together, wherein, without consulting the people, they determin'd we should have neither of the houses to worship God in. This put us to great streights, and with much difficulty we procur'd a place against the Lord's-day, as convenient as we could; hoping shortly that we shall build a commodious one for the purpose. Nor can any wonder, that

we had rather bear with some inconveniencies than give up our liberty.

I DARE almost engage to gratify these Gentlemen in whatever they shall ask if they can procure any men of reputation, for fense and honesty, that shall approve of what they have done. I wish any of the several advisers would fpeak plainly what they think of the method in which we were ejected. If they can venture to justify the course taken, they will very much confirm me in the notion I have already form'd of them; and if they do not, they leave their friends in the lurch. But I think fuch ministers as either have already, or delign to appear in our pulpit. must look upon themselves bound to vindicate what has been done, or elfe they must be inexcusable in invading what belongs to us, 'till we are justly dispossest of it. And I leave it now upon the consciences of the Dissenters in Exon, whether they think they can be innocent, if they fall in with, and abet.

abet, these Gentlemen in their violence. Whether their notions are true or false, I consider not at present: if they are ever so true, yet that will not justify what has been done; for the righteous judge of the world will never approve of men's doing evil that good may some of it.

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Next Week will be publish'd,

THE Charge of Missepresentations maintain'd against Dean Sherlock's Presace to his Answer to the Lord Bishop of Bangor's late Book, intitl'd, The Common Rights of Subjects desended. By Mr. JAMES PEIRCE. Price 4d.

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